Willsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XX. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1840. No. 1059.

For the Recorder.

Mr. Recorder: The following brief selections I would hope will not be considered as out of place in your columns. If not fully worthy in themselves alone, they may subserve a good purpose, should any be led by them to read the book from which they are taken. It is entitled, "Degerando on Self Education."

These thoughts are only specimens of his beauties; scattered pearls given into the hand of a reader while he was surveying the cabinet of the author's treasures. The work is written by one who shows himself qualified to be an instructor in the best sense; what he imparts will not only adorn, but enrich the receiver. The ornaments he would furnish our nature with are wholly useful, while also, his useful things are remarkably beautiful.

Very sincerely, &c. H.

Justice, the source of Delicacy.

There are some things not determined by precise rules, but which are nevertheless prescribed by delicacy. Here difinitions fail, and moral sentiment must enlighten us. What precepts cannot provide for, will be inspired by that instinct of a virtuous heart, which is surer than all precepts. Delicacy is the flower of justice; it evinces the life and fertility of the plant; and when it withers, it is because the sap has begun to dry up. Delicacy is justice in little things; it therefore supposes that our pure love for what is just will give us discrimination, and raise little things by making them the occasion of virtue. Delicacy acquires peculiar merit from the nicety of discrimination which it supposes, and it is pure in proportion as it has no other witness than itself. • • • • •

We must know how to love, if we would be perfectly just.

Tolerance.

Sometimes men confound or affect to confound, tolerance with indifference, in matters of opinion or belief. But these notions are essentially distinct. Indifference consists in looking upon opinions as equally doubtful, as equally good or innocent. Tolerance consists in abstaining from condemning as guilty of evil intention, those who hold opinions which we consider false or pernicious. Therefore we can have the most ardent zeal for truth, and the most entire tolerance for persons. We can detest error, and still cherish him who deceives himself: in which case we shall have more means of undeceiving him.

Independence.

Of what use is free space to a man whose limbs are paralyzed? Yet such is the pretended independence of him to whom every thing is possible, except ruling himself. True independence belongs only to the free soul. It is self-government which confers moral emancipation; and it is by obtaining this control, that man becomes *sui juris*, as the lawyers say, and is able to conceive, undertake, and accomplish all that he is capable of, and to act with all his faculties. Then his thoughts, opinions, sentiments, and resolutions are his own. He becomes creative; for man can create only by the help of what he draws forth from himself—he creates only through the power of the will. He is able to do without the independence which fortune gives, and which is reserved to so small a number of situations. He can preserve, even in chains, the freedom he has received, for he acknowledges no other master than himself, and no one can make him bend. Truth and equity are a secure deposit in his hand. He becomes upon earth, a new, a moral power, and rallies around him the conscience of the good, and represses tyranny by the majesty of his attitude alone. Should he become the martyr of a holy cause, his example will live in posterity to encourage the timid, and be one day the object of emulation.

Perseverance.

The world is full of people who have conceived and undertaken great and noble things. Perhaps there is not one who has not formed some brilliant plans in early life, and hoped to realize them. All these buds of promise, however, are, as it were, borne away and dissipated by the winds before their maturity. We see nothing but baffled, or unconnected and incomplete performances. What was wanting? To a great number, doubtless, either knowledge, talents, the means of execution, or favorable circumstances.—To a great number, however, nothing was wanting, perhaps, but perseverance to execute the plan, and carry it on to its end. The Athens of Italy is ornamented with a crowd of temples which rival each other in the beauty of architecture, but not one is finished. The Tuscans, in this, are a representation of what we all do every day.

Modesty.

Modesty adorns virtue, as bashfulness ornaments beauty; it harmonizes with a just sense of character, as moderation harmonizes with justice. It heightens dignity of character, as simplicity enhances greatness. It adds to merit the same charms which candor adds to goodness of heart. What is modesty? Is it not a sense of excellence so deep and true that the absence of duty appears a natural thing? Is it not so sincere a desire for what is excellent, that what is still wanting is much more perceptible, than what is already obtained? Is it not so pure a love for what is good that it forgets the reward reserved for merit in the approbation of others?

Innocence enhances what it adorns; its dignity is the most lawful of all dignity.

A soul must be pure to receive truth, as a medium must be transparent to receive the rays of light.

Virtue, the will of Genius.

Will not great thoughts become more accessible to him who forms the habit of noble actions? Will not the love of the beautiful and true, that noble, ardent, and pure passion, which preserves and exalts the powers of the intellect, find aliment in the passion for the excellent; or rather, is it not one with it? Is not a noble action a thought of genius realized in practice? Yes; let us clothe talent in its lawful dignity; let us restore to it its titles of consanguinity with virtue, which it received from nature itself,—a consanguinity which encourages and honors it. O you, who, in the glorious days of youth, thrill with generous transport at the views which genius opens to mankind; who believe that you bear within yourselves its elegant call; you, who feel capable of aspiring to the palms which are reserved for it; fear not to seek, in your moral improvement, a real initiation into the exercises of the mind.

What must you have? Elevated points of view? Where will you find any higher than those summits where our nature communes with a superior essence?—Would you have emotions at once calm and deep, which may become fruitful inspirations to you? Where will you obtain them, if not in the generous affections which accompany self-forgetfulness? Virtuous habits will secure the talent which has fallen to your lot from being lost in indolence, from wandering in a false direction, and from being wasted in fruitless conceptions; they will give it the highest value, and prepare for it its beautiful crown, by calling it to serve the interests of humanity.

Religion.

Religion doubtless is a sign of weakness, but it is, above all, a wish and want of virtue; which nourishes those noble instincts which religion alone is to satisfy. Virtue is glad at the sight of religion, with the same joys as a son feels when he flies into the arms of his mother. • • • I have seen a family assembled in a domestic oratory; the mother offering to God those to whom she gave existence; the father blessing his children; youthful hearts rendering thanks to the Heavenly Parent, whose tutelary providence they well understood, accustomed as they were to meet it in the interpreters it has chosen here below. O how beautiful is the religion, which can heighten the loveliness of the family picture!

I have seen an indiscriminate multitude united in a temple; every soul was concentrated, every mind mingled in the same thought; all hearts were blended in song. The poor man, by the side of the rich, without being jealous, had forgotten his miseries; the rich had learned his own indigence; brotherly love, which seemed to banish all social distinctions in the world, awoke pure and free; all had obtained intelligence of their destiny; all prepared for it, rejoicing together; all advanced with an equal step. How human nature is ennobled, when in this attitude! How many dark mysteries are cleared away! How much discord is hushed! The whole earth seems to pride itself in the dignity which the most noble of mortal creatures has just acquired: the system of the universe is explained.

Solitude.

Occasional solitude is the rule for most men. • • • Do you fear solitude? This is an infallible sign that it is necessary to you; you have not yet learned to know yourself; and this, again, is a sign that you have a malady of soul, which solitude may discover to you, and perhaps will cure. With a reason strong, and a heart burning to do good, is life before you? Then go into solitude, and prepare the means of usefulness. Are you called upon to take some important resolution? Are you placed in unexpected difficult circumstances? Go into solitude, and consult your strength, foresee and combine your plans of conduct. Have you seen much of life? In solitude you can put in order your painful experiences, and returning to the world you may apply and prove the labors of retirement. Solitude suits especially both youth and old age. But the serious drama of middle life must also have its intervals. There must be resting places in the career. Go into solitude on the evening and the morning of every great event of your life.

Do you wish to receive all the utility both of solitude and society? Endeavour, when in society, to preserve an inward solitude, and in solitude, to create a world such as you will one day live in. Live in society as if you would quit it to-morrow, and in retirement as if to-morrow you were to communicate with men and serve them.

POLITENESS.

In our intercourse with the world, this species of civility is imperative. We possess no right to give offence, by language or actions, to others; and we are bound to conduct ourselves agreeable to the reasonable and set rules of society. Some severe writers on morals have confounded politeness and insincerity. They seem to imagine that the act of speaking gracefully to another is necessarily mere grimace, or an empty flourish, signifying nothing. In many instances, with insincere people, this may be the case, but it is not so with those of well regulated minds. It is always better to speak politely, that is, with propriety and delicacy, than bluntly; coarsely, or impertinently. Civilized society, has, in the course of time, instituted certain rules in the code of politeness, which, though of little actual value, it is every one's duty to learn, because, by knowing and acting upon them, we can make life glide on much more smoothly and pleasantly than if we remained in ignorance of them. It is incumbent on every one to be courteous or respectful in his intercourse with neighbors, acquaintances, or with the public generally. To inferiors, speak kindly and considerately, so as to relieve them from any feeling of being beneath you in circumstances; to equals, be plain and unaffected in manner; to superiors, shew becoming respect, without however, descending to subserviency or meanness. In short, act a manly, courteous and inoffensive part, in all the situations in life in which you may be placed. Society has ordained certain modes of address, and certain exterior signs of respectfulness, which it behooves us to support and personally attend to. By attention to the rules, such as we have alluded to, the poorest man will be entitled to the character of a gentleman, and by inattention to them, the most wealthy individual will be essentially vulgar. Vulgarity signifies coarseness or indelicacy of manner, and is not necessarily associated with poverty or lowliness of condition. Thus, an operative artisan may be a gentleman, and worthy of our particular esteem; while an opulent merchant may be only a vulgar clown, with whom it is impossible to be on terms of friendly intercourse. We say, cultivate politeness of manner by all means, for it is refined civility, and will spare both ourselves and others much unnecessary pain.

Newspapers—A child beginning to read, becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads of names and things which are very familiar, and he will make a progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year, says Mr. Weeks, is worth a quater's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial infomation is conected with his advancement. The mother of the family being one of its heads, having a more immediate charge of children, ought to be intelligent of mind, pure in language, and always cheerful and circumspect. As the instructor of her children, she should herself be instructed.

A mind occupied, becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for any emergency. Children, amused by reading and study, are of course considerate and more easily governed.

How many thoughtless young men have spent their evenings in a tavern or a grogshop which ought to have been devoted to reading! How many parents who never spent twenty dollars for books for their families, would have given thousands to reclaim a son or a daughter who had ignoantly and thoughtlessly fallen into temptation!

Tight Lacing.—In the Register General's report of the births, deaths, and mrrriages of England, it is said that 31,000 English women died in the year ending June 30, 1839 of consumption, probably caused by an indoor life and by tight lacing. The author very justly remarks, "that girls have no more need of artificial bones and bandages, than boys."

Our readers will observe that the price of Cotton in this market has risen lately, and is now higher than prices in New York will justify, for shipment. The home demand, for the supply of our own manufactories, is begining to be felt materially in regulating prices. We understand from one who knows, that 4,000 bales of the present crop, will be bought in this place for the factories here and in the Interior; the spinners in the back country finding it necessary frequently to resort to this market for supplies.

It has been stated to us, as an instance of the facility with which an industrious female may acquire skill in the operation of a cotton factory, that three young women who have been only three months in the Rockfish Factory, turned out, each, 540 yards of superior yard wide fabric manufactured at that establishment being at the rate of 90 yards each per day. They attended three looms each.

Fayetteville Observer.

From the Raleigh Register.

HON. WM. A. GRAHAM.

The following is an extract of a Letter written by a gentleman of high standing and character and distinguished ability, and an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Graham, to a member of the Legislature dated the 29th of November, 1840, in answer to one announcing the election of Mr. Graham to the Senate of the United States.

"I rejoice that our State is at length represented by men who will do her justice. The calm dignity of Mr. Graham's character, his firm and unflinching integrity, and his cool, accurate and judicious intellect, will place him high, I think, in the Councils of the Nation.

"We do not present him to the United States as a rival for Henry Clay in eloquence, to Daniel Webster in vastness of intellect—or to Prentiss in sparkling wit—but with pride and confidence, we present him, as pure in morals, sage in council, prompt in action, and determind in purpose—as a man, every inch of him a man—and a gentleman."

Georgia Legislature.—The Bank and Tariff.

The following Resolutions declaring the unconstitutionality of a National Bank and Tariff of Protection passed the Senate of Georgia:

Whereas, In a Government like ours, based upon the will of the people, resting upon their love, and suported by a deep and patriotic devotion to libety and equal rights, a frequent recurrence to first principles cannot but be useful, and tend greatly amid the shocks of contending parties to preserve our Constitution in their purity and strength.

And whereas, Recent indications warrant a reasonable apprehension that active exertions are now making in various parts of the United States to take up themselves the exercise of powers in violation of the Constitution:

Therefore, Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, That the Government of the United States is one of delegated and limited powers, and cannot without usurpation exercise any power not expressly granted by the Constitution, or which is necessary as a means to carry into effect a power granted by that instrument, that is to say, as a means without which delegated power would be nugatory.

2. *Resolved*, That the State Government deriving its powers directly from the people, may constitutionally do any thing for the benefit and interest of the people, which is not prohibited by the Constitution of the state or of the United States.

3. *Resolved*, That the power to charter a bank or any other Coporation is not granted to Congress by the Constitution, and is not necessary to carry into effect any power granted by that instrument.

4. *Resolved*, That the power to impose a Tariff for the protection of domestic manufactures, or to appropriate the public revenue for internal improvements in the several states, is not granted to Congress by the Constitution, and is not necessary to carry into effect any power granted by that instrument.

5. *Resolved*, That the exercise of any such powers is fraught with manifest injustice, injury, and ruin to the prosperity of the southern states, and dangerous to the continuance of this Union.

"*Toothache.*—At a meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated that he was able to cure the desperate causes of toothache, (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism,) by the application of the following remedy to the decayed tooth: Alum reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrus spirit of Æther, seven drachms. Mix and apply to the tooth."

To listen to a sufferer is often the means of consoling him.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

President of the U. States,

To the two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the second session of the Twenty sixth Congress.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Our devout gratitude is due to the Supreme Being for having graciously continued to our beloved country, through the vicissitudes of another year, the invaluable blessings of health, plenty and peace. Seldom has this favored land been so generally exempted from the ravages of disease, or the labor of the husbandman more amply rewarded; and never before have our relations with other countries been placed on a more favorable basis than that which they so happily occupy at this critical conjuncture in the affairs of the world. A rigid and persevering abstinence from all interference with the domestic and political relations of other States, alike due to the genius and distinctive character of our Government, and to the principles by which it is directed; a faithful observance, in the management of our foreign relations, of the practice of speaking plainly, dealing justly, and requiring truth and justice in return, as the best conservatives of the peace of nations, a strict impartiality in our manifestations of friendship, in the commercial privileges we concede, and those we require from others; these, accompanied by a disposition as prompt to maintain, in every emergency, our own rights, as we are from principle averse to the invasion of those of others, have given to our country and Government a standing in the great family of nations of which we have just cause to be proud, and the advantages of which are experienced by our citizens throughout every portion of the earth to which their enterprising and adventurous spirit may carry them. Few, if any, remain insensible to the value of our friendship, or ignorant of the terms on which it can be acquired, and by which it alone can be preserved.

A series of questions of long standing, difficult in their adjustment, and important in their consequences, in which the rights of our citizens and the honor of the country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a few years, (the most of them during the successful administration of my immediate predecessor,) been brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and the most important of those remaining are, I am happy to believe, in a fair way of being speedily and satisfactorily adjusted.

With all the Powers of the world our relations are those of honorable peace. Since your adjournment, nothing serious has occurred to interrupt or threaten this desirable harmony. If clouds have lowered above the other hemisphere, they have not cast their portentous shadows upon our happy shores. Bound by no entangling alliances, yet linked by a common nature and interest with the other nations of mankind, our aspirations are for the preservation of peace, in whose solid and civilizing triumphs all may participate with a generous emulation. Yet it behooves us to be prepared for any event, and to be always ready to maintain those just and enlightened principles of national intercourse, for which this Government has ever contended. In the shock of contending empires, it is only by assuming a resolute bearing, and clothing themselves with defensive armor, that neutral nations can maintain their independent rights.

The excitement which grew out of the territorial controversy between the United States and Great Britain having in a great measure subsided, it is hoped that a favorable period is approaching for its final settlement. Both Governments must now be convinced of the dangers with which the question is fraught; and it must be their desire, as it is their interest, that this perpetual cause of irritation should be removed as speedily as practicable. In my last annual message you were informed that the proposition for a commission of exploration and survey promised by Great Britain had been received, and that a counter project, including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, was then before the British Government for its consideration. The answer of that Government, accompanied by additional propositions of its own, was received, through its minister here, since your separation. These were promptly considered; such as were deemed correct in principle, and consistent with a due regard to the just rights of the United States and of the State of Maine, concurred in; and the reasons for dissenting from the residue, with an additional suggestion on our part, communicated by the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox. That minister, not feeling himself sufficiently instructed upon some of the points raised in the discussion, felt it to be his duty to refer the matter to his own Government for its further decision. Having now been for some time under its advisement, a speedy answer may be confidently expected. From the character of the points still in difference, and the undoubted disposition of both parties to bring the matter to an early conclusion, I look with entire confidence to a prompt and satisfactory termination of the negotiation.—Three commissioners were appointed shortly after the adjournment of Congress, under the act of the last session providing for the exploration and survey of the line which separates the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces; they have been actively employed until their progress was interrupted by the inclemency of the season, and will resume their labors as soon as practicable in the ensuing year.

It is understood that their respective examinations will throw new light upon the subject in controversy, and serve to remove any erroneous impressions which may have been made elsewhere prejudicial to the rights of the U. States. It was, among other reasons, with a view of preventing the embarrassments which, in our peculiar system of government, impede and complicate negotiations involving the territorial rights of a State, that I thought it my duty, as you have been informed on a previous occasion, to propose to the British Government, through its minister at Washington, that early steps should be taken to adjust the points of difference on the line of boundary from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most north western point of the Lake of the Woods, by the arbitration of a friendly power, in conformity with the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent. No answer has yet been returned by the British Government to this proposition.

With Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, and the remaining powers of Europe, I am happy to inform you our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. With Belgium, a treaty of commerce and navigation, based upon liberal principles of reciprocity and equality, was concluded in March, last, and, having been ratified by the Belgian Government, will be duly laid before the Senate. It is a subject of congratulation that it provides for the satisfactory adjustment of a long standing question of controversy; thus removing the only obstacle which could obstruct the friendly and mutually advantageous intercourse between the two nations. [illegible] with the Hanoverian treaty to Berlin, where, according to stipulation, the ratifications are to be exchanged. I am happy to announce to you that, after many delays and difficulties, a treaty of commerce and navigation, between the United States and Portugal, was concluded and signed at Lisbon, on the 26th of August last, by the plenipotentiaries of the two Governments. Its stipulations are founded upon those principles of mutual liberality and advantage which the United States have always sought to make the basis of their intercourse with foreign powers, and it is hoped they will tend to foster and strengthen the commercial intercourse of the two countries.

Under the appropriation of the last session of Congress, an agent has been sent to Germany, for the purpose of promoting the interests of our tobacco trade.

The commissioners appointed under the convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States upon Mexico, having met and organized at Washington, in August last, the papers in the possession of the Government relating to those claims were communicated to the Board. The claims not embraced by that convention are now the subject of negotiation between the two Governments; through the medium of our Minister at Mexico.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our relations with the different Governments of S. America. I regret, however, to be obliged to inform you that the claims of our citizens upon the late Republic of Columbia, have not yet been ratified by the separate Governments into which it has been resolved.

The charge d'affaires of Brazil having expressed the intention of his Government not to prolong the treaty of 1828, it will cease to be obligatory upon either party on the 12th day of December, '41, when the extensive commercial intercourse between the U. States and that vast empire, will no longer be regulated by express stipulations.

It affords me pleasure to communicate to you that the Government of Chili has entered into an agreement to indemnity the claimants in the case of the Macedonian, for property seized in 1819; and to add, that information has also been received which justifies the hope of an early adjustment of the remaining claims upon that Government.

The commissioners appointed in pursuance of the convention between the U. States and Texas, for marking the boundary between them, have, according to the last report received from our commissioner, surveyed and established the whole extent of the boundary north along the Western bank of the Sabine river, from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, to the thirty-second degree of north latitude. The commission adjourned on the 16th of June last, to re assem-

tle on the 1st of November, for the purpose of establishing accurately the intersection of the thirty second degree of latitude with the western bank of the Sabine, and meridian line thence to Red River. It is presumed that the work will be concluded in the present season.

The present sound condition of their finances, and the success with which embarrassments in regard to them, at times apparently insurmountable, have been overcome, are matters upon which the people and Government of the United States may well congratulate themselves.

An overflowing treasury, however it may be regarded as an evidence of public prosperity, is seldom conducive to the permanent welfare of any people; and experience has demonstrated its incompatibility with the salutary action of political institutions like those of the U. States.—Our safest reliance for financial efficiency and independence has, on the contrary, been found to consist in ample resources unencumbered with debt; and, in this respect, the Federal Government occupies a singularly fortunate and truly enviable position.

When I entered upon the discharge of my official duties in March, 1837, the act for the distribution of the surplus revenue was in a course of rapid execution. Nearly twenty eight millions of dollars of the public moneies were, in pursuance of its provisions, deposited with the states in the month of January, April, and July, of that year. In may there occurred a general suspension of specie payments by the banks, including with very few exceptions, those in which the public moneys were deposited, and upon whose fidelity the Government had unfortunately made itself dependent for the revenues which had been collected from the people and were indispensible to the public service. This suspension, and the excesses in banking and commerce out of which it arose, and were greatly aggravated by its occurrence, made, to a great extent unavailable the principal part of the public money then on hand; suspended the collection of many millions accruing on merchants' bonds; and greatly reduced the revenue arising from customs and the public lands. These effects have continued to operate, in various degrees, to the present period; and, in addition to the decrease in the revenue thus produced, two and a half millions of duties have been relinquished by two biennial reductions under the act of 1833, and probably as much more upon the importation of iron for rail roads, by special legislation.

Whilst such has been our condition for the last four years in relation to revenue, we have, during the same period, been subjected to an unavoidable continuance of large extraordinary expenses necessarily growing out of past transactions, and which could not be immediately arrested without great prejudice to the public interest. Of these the charge upon the Treasury, in consequence of the Cherokee treaty alone, without adverting to others arising out of Indian treaties, has already exceeded five millions of dollars; that for the prosecution of measures for the removal of the Seminole Indians, which were found in progress, has been nearly fourteen millions, and the public buildings have required the unusual sum of nearly three millions.

It affords me, however, great pleasure to be able to say, that, from the commencement of this period to the present day, every demand upon the Government, at home or abroad, has been promptly met. This has been done, not only without creating a permanent debt, or resort to additional taxation in any form, but in the midst of a steadily progressive reduction of existing burdens upon the people, leaving still a considerable balance of available funds which will remain in the Treasury at the end of the year. The small amount of Treasury notes, not exceeding four and a half millions of dollars, still outstanding, and less by nearly three millions than the U. S. have in deposite with the states, is composed of such only as are not yet due, or have not been presented for payment.—They may be redeemed out of the accruing revenue, if the expenditures do not exceed the amount within which they may, it is thought, be kept without prejudice to the public interest, and the revenue shall prove to be as large as may fairly be anticipated.

Among the reflections arising from the contemplation of these circumstances, one—not the least gratifying—is the conviction that the Government had the resolution and ability to adhere, in every emergency, to the sacred obligations of law; to execute all its contracts according to the requirements of the constitution, and thus to present, when most needed, a rallying point, by which the business of the whole country might be brought back to a safe and unvarying standard—a result vitally important as well to the interests as to the morals of the people. There can surely now be no difference of opinion in regard to the incalculable evils that would have arisen if the Government, at that critical moment, had suffered itself to be deterred from upholding the only true standard of value, either by the pressure of adverse circumstances or the violence of unmerited denunciation. The manner in which the people sustained the performance of this duty was highly honorable to their fortitude and patriotism. It cannot fail to stimulate their agents to adhere, under all circumstances, to the line of duty; and to satisfy them of the safety with which a course really right, and demanded by a financial crisis, may, in a community like ours, be pursued, however apparently severe its immediate operation.

The policy of the Federal Government in extinguishing as rapidly as possible the national debt, and subsequently, in resisting every temptation to create a new one, deserves to be regarded in the same favorable light. Among the many objections of a national debt, the certain tendency of public securities to concentrate ultimately in the coffers of foreign stockholders, is one which is every day gathering strength. Already have the resources of many of the states, and the future industry of their citizens, been indefinitely mortgaged to the subjects of the European Governments, to the amount of twelve millions annually, to pay the constantly accruing interest on borrowed money—a sum exceeding half the ordinary revenue of the whole United States. The pretext which this relation affords to foreigners to scrutinize the management of our domestic affairs, if not actually to intermeddle with them, presents a subject for earnest attention, not to say of serious alarm. Fortunately, the Federal Government, with the exception of an obligation entered into in behalf of the District of Columbia, which must soon be discharged, is wholly exempt from any such embarrassment. It is also, as is belived, the only Government which, having fully and faithfully paid all its creditors, has also relieved itself entirely from debt. To maintain a distinction so desirable, and so honorable to our national character, should be an object of earnest solicitude. Never should a free people, if it be possible to avoid it, expose themselves to the necessity of having to treat of the peace, the honor, or the safety of the Republic, with the Governments of foreign creditors, who, however well disposed they may be to cultivate with us in general friendly relations, are nevertheless, by the law of their own condition, made hostile to the success and the permanency of political institutions like ours. Most humiliating may be the embarrassements consequent upon such a condition. Another objection, scarcely less formidable, to the commencement of a new debt, is its inevitable tendency to increase in magnitude, and to foster national extravagance. He has been an unprofitable observer of events who needs at this day to be admonished of the difficulties which a Government, habitually dependent on loans to sustain its ordinary expenditures, has to encounter in resisting, the influences constantly exerted in favor of additional loans; by capitalists, who enrich themselves by Government securities for amounts much exceeding the money they actually advance—a prolific source of individual aggrandizement in all borrowing countries; by stockholders, who seek their gains in the rise and fall of public stocks; and by the selfish importunities of applicants for appropriations for works avowedly for the accommodation of the public, but the real objects of which are, too frequently, the advancement of private interests. The known necessity which so many of the states will be under to impose taxes for the payment of the interest on their debts, furnishes an additional and very cogent reason why the Federal Government should refrain from creating a national debt, by which the people would be exposed to double taxation for a similar object. We possess within ourselves ample resources for every emergency; and we may be quite sure that our citizens, in no future exigency, will be unwilling to supply the Government with all the means asked for the defence of the country. In time of peace there can, at all events, be no justification for the creation of a permanent debt by the Federal Government.—Its limited range of constitutional duties may certainly, under such circumstances, be performed without such a resort. It has, it is seen, been avoided during four years of greater fiscal difficulties than have existed in a similar period since the adoption of the constitution, and one also remarkable for the occurrence of extraordinary causes of expenditures.

But to accomplish so desirable an object, two things are indispensible: first, that the action of the Federal Government be kept within the boundaries prescribed by its founders; and, secondly, that all appropriations for objects admitted to be constitutional, and the expenditure of them also, be subjected to a standard of rigid but well-considered and practical economy. The first depends chiefly on the people themselves, the opinions they form of the true construction of the constitution, and the confidence they repose in the political sentiments of those they select as their representatives in the Federal Legislature; the second rests upon the fidelity with which their more immediate representatives and other public functionaries, discharge the trusts committed to them. The duty of economizing the expenses of the public service is admitted on all hands; yet there are few subjects upon which there exists a wider difference of opinion than is constantly manifested in regard to the fidelity with which that duty is discharged. Neither diversity of sentiment, nor even mutual recriminations, upon a point in respect to which the public mind is so justly sensitive, can well be entirely avoided; and least so at periods of great political excitement. An intelligent people, however, seldom fail to arrive, in the end, at correct conclusions in such a matter. Practical economy in management of public affairs can have no adverse influence to contend with more powerful than a large surplus revenue; and the unusually large appropriations for 1837 may, without doubt, independently of extraordinary requisitions for the public service growing out of the state of our Indian relations, be, in no inconsiderable degree, traced, to this source. The sudden and rapid distribution of the large surplus then in the Treasury and the equally sudden and unprecedentedly severe revulsion in the commerce and business of the country pointing with unerring certainty to a great and protracted reduction of the revenue, strengthened the propriety of the earliest practicable reduction of the public expenditures.

But, to change a system operating upon so large a surface, and applicable to such numerious and diversified interests and objects, was more than the work of a day. The attention of every department of the Government was immediately, and in good faith, directed to that end, and has been so continued to the present moment. The estimates and appropriations for the year 1838 (the first over which I had any control,) were somewhat diminished.—The expenditures of 1839 were reduced six millions of dollars. Those of 1840, exclusive of disbursements for public debt and trust claims, will probably not exceed twenty two and a half millions; being between two and three millions less than those of the preceding year, and nine or ten less than those of 1837. Nor has it been found necessary, in order to produce this result, to resort to the power conferred by Congress, postponing certain classes of the public works, deferring expenditures for a short period upon a limited portion of them; and which postponement terminated some time since at the moment the Treasury Department, by further receipts from the indebted banks, became full assured of its ability to meet them without prejudice to the public service in other respects. Causes are in operation which will, is believed, justify a still further reduction, without injury to any important national interest. The expenses of sustaining the troops employed in Florida have been gradually and greatly reduced, through the persevering efforts of the War Department; and a reasonable hope may be entertained that the necessity for military operation in that quarter will soon cease. The removal of the Indians from within our settled borders is nearly completed. The pension list, one of the heaviest charges upon the Treasury, is rapidly diminishing by death. The most costly of our public buildings are either finished or nearly so; and we may, I think, safely pomise ourselves a continued exemption from border difficulties.

The available balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January next is estimated at one million and a half dollars. This sum, with the expected receipts from all sources, during the next year, will, it is believed, be sufficient to enable the Government to meet every engagement, and leave a suitable balance in the Treasury at the end of the year; if the remedial measures connected with the customs and the public lands, heretofore recommended, shall be adopted, and the new appropriations by Congress shall not carry the expenditures beyond the official estimates.

The new system established by Congress for the safe keeping of the public money, prescribing the kind of currency to be received for the public revenue, and providing additional guards and securities against losses, has now been several months in operation. Although it might be premature, upon an experience of such limited duration, to form a definite opinion in regard to the extent of its influences in correcting many evils under which the federal government and the country have hitherto suffered—especially those that have grown out of banking expansions, a depreciated currency, and official defalcations: yet it is but right to say that nothing has occurred in the practical operation of the system to weaken in the slightest degree, but much to strengthen, the confident anticipations of its friends. The grounds of these have been heretofore so fully explained as to require no recapitulation. In respect to the facility and convenience it affords in conducting the public service, and the ability of the government to discharge through its agency every duty attendant on the collection, transfer, and disbursement of the public money with promptitude and success, I can say, with confidence, that the apprehensions of those who felt it to be their duty to oppose its adoption have proved to be unfounded. On the contrary, this branch of the fiscal affairs of the government has been, and it is believed may always be, thus carried on with every desirable facility and security. A few changes and improvements in the details of the system, without affecting any principles involved in it, will be submitted to you by the Secretary of the Treasury, and will, I am sure, receive at your hands that attention to which they may, on examination, be found to be entitled.

I have deemed this brief summary of our fiscal affairs necessary to the due performance of a duty specially enjoined upon me by the constitution. It will serve also, to illustrate more fully the principles by which I have been guided in reference to two contested points in our public policy, which were earliest in their developement, and have been more important in their consequences, than any that have arisen under our complicated and difficult, yet admirable system of government: I allude to a national debt and national bank. It was in these that the political contests by which the country has been agitated ever since the adoption of the constitution, in a great measure, originated; and there is too much reason to apprehend that the conflicting interests and opposing principles thus marshalled, will continue, as heretofore, to produce similar, if not aggravated consequences.

Coming into office the declared enemy of both, I have earnestly endeavored to prevent a resort to either.

The consideration that a large public debt affords an apology, and produces, in some degree, a necessity also, for resorting to a system and extent of taxation which is not only oppressive through out, but likewise apt to lead in the end, to the commission of that most odious of all offences against the principles of republican government—the prostitution of political power, conferred for the general benefit, to the aggrandizement of particular classes, and the gratification of individual cupidity—is alone sufficient, independently of the weighty objections which have already been urged, to render its creation and existence the sources of bitter and unappeasable discord. If we add to this, its inevitable tendency to produce and foster extravagant expenditures of the public money, by which a necessity is created for new loans and new burdens on the people; and, finally, if we refer to the examples of every government which has existed, for proof how seldom it is that the system, when once adopted and implanted in the policy of a country, has failed to expand itself, until public credit was exhausted, and the people were no longer able to endure its increasing weight, it seems impossible to resist the conclusion, that no benefits resulting from its career, no extent of conquest, no accession of wealth to particular classes, nor any, nor all its combined advantages can counterbalance its ultimate but certain results—a splendid government, and an impoverished people.

If a national bank was, as is undeniable, repudiated by the framers of the constitution as incompatible with the rights of the States and the liberties of the people; if, from the beginning, it has been regarded by large portions of our citizens as coming in direct collision with that great and vital amendment of the constitution, which declares that all powers not conferred by that Instrument on the General Government are reserved to the States and to the people; if it has been viewed by them as the first great step in the march of latitudinous construction, which unchecked, would render that sacred instrument of as little value as an unwritten constitution, dependent, as it would alone be, for its meaning, on the interested interpretation of a dominant party, and affording no security to the rights of the minority;—if such is undeniably the case, what rational grounds could have been conceived for anticipating aught but determined opposition to such an institution at the present day?

Could a different result have been expected, when the consequences which have flowed from its creation and particularly from its struggles to perpetuate its existence, had confirmed, in so striking a manner, the apprehensions of its earliest opponents; when it had been so clearly demonstrated that a concentrated money power, wielding so vast a capital, and combining such incalculable means of influence, may, in those peculiar conjunctures to which this Government is unavoidably exposed, prove an over match for the political power of the people themselves; when the true character of its [illegible] and its interests, and the interests of its favorites, the value and production of the labor and property of every man in this extended country, had been so fully and fearfully developed; when it was notorious that all classes of this great community had, by means of the power and influence it thus possesses, been infected to madness with a spirit of heedless speculation; when it had been seen that, secure in the support of the combination of influences by which it was surrounded, it could violate its charter, and set the laws at defiance with impunity; and when, too, it had become most apparent that to believe that such an accumulation of powers can ever be granted without the certainty of being abused, was to indulge in a fatal delusion?

To avoid the necessity of a permanent debt, and its inevitable consequences, I have advocated, and endeavored to carry into effect, the policy of confining the appropriations for the public service to such objects only as are clearly within the constitutional authority of the Federal Government; of excluding from its expenses those improvident and unauthorized grants of public money for works of internal improvement, which were so wisely arrested by the constitutional interposition of my predecessor, and which, if they had not been checked, would long before this time have involved the finances of the General Government in embarrassments far greater than those which are now experienced by any of the States; of limiting all our expenditures to that simple, unostentatious, and economical administration of public affairs, which is alone consistent with the character of our institutions; of collecting annually from the customs, and the sales of public lands, a revenue fully adequate to defray all the expenses thus incurred, but, under no pretence whatsoever, to impose taxes upon the people to a greater amount than was actually necessary to the public service, conducted upon the principles I have stated.

In lieu of a national bank, or a dependence upon banks of any description, for the management of our fiscal affairs, I recommended the adoption of the system which is now in successful operation. That system affords every requisite facility for the transaction of the pecuniary concerns of the Government; will, it is confidently anticipated, produce in other respects many of the benefits which have been from time to time expected from the creation of a national bank, but which have never been realized; avoid the manifold evils inseparable from such an institution; diminish, to a greater extent than could be accomplished by any other measure of reform, the patronage of the Government—a wise policy in all Governments, but more especially so in one like ours, which works well only in proportion as it is made to rely for its support upon the unbiassed and unadulterated opinions of its constituents; do away, forever, all dependence on corporate bodies, either in the raising, collecting, safe keeping, or disbursing the public revenues; and place the Government equally above the temptation of fostering a dangerous and unconstitutional institution at home or the necessity of adapting its policy to the views and interests of a still more formidable money power abroad.

It is by adopting and carrying out these principles, under circumstances the most arduous and discouraging, that the attempt has been made, thus far successfully, to demonstrate to the people of the United States that a national bank at all times, and a national debt, except it be incurred at a period when the honor and safety of the nation demand the temporary sacrifice of a policy, which should only be abandoned in such exigencies, are not merely unnecessary, but in direct and deadly hostility to the principles of their government, and to their own permanent welfare.

The progress made in the development of these positions, appears in the preceding sketch of the past history and present state of the financial concerns of the Federal Government. The facts there stated fully authorize the assertion, that all the purposes for which this Government was instituted have been accomplished during four years of greater pecuniary embarrassment than were ever before experienced in time of peace, and in the face of opposition as formidable as any that was ever before arrayed against the policy of an administration: that this has been done when the ordinary revenues of the Government were generally decreasing, as well from the operation of the laws, as the condition of the country, without the creation of a permanent public debt, or incurring any liability, other than such as the ordinary resources of the Government will speedily discharge, and without the agency of a national bank.

If this view of the proceedings of the Government, for the period it embraces, be warranted by the facts as they are known to exist; if the army and navy have been sustained to the full extent authorized by law, and which Congress deemed sufficient for the defence of the country and the protection of its rights and its honor; if its civil and diplomatic service has been equally sustained; if ample provision has been made for the administration of justice and the execution of the laws; if the claims upon public gratitude in behalf of the soldiers of the Revolution have been promptly met and faithfully discharged; if there have been no failures in defraying the very large expenditures growing out of that long-continued and salutary policy of removing the Indians to regions of comparative safety and prosperity; if the public faith has at all times, and every where, been most scrupulously maintained by a prompt discharge of the numerous, extended, and diversified claims on the Treasury; if all these great and permanent objects, with many others that might be stated, have, for a series of years, marked by peculiar obstacles and difficulties, been successfully accomplished without a resort to a permanent debt, or the aid of a national bank; have we not a right to expect that a policy, the object of which has been to sustain the public service independently of either of these fruitful sources of discord, will receive the final sanction of a people whose unbiassed and fairly elicited judgment upon public affairs is never ultimately wrong?

That embarrassment in the pecuniary concerns of individuals, of unexampled extent and duration, have recently existed in this as in other commercial nations, is undoubtedly true. To suppose it necessary now to trace these reverses to their sources would be a reflection on the intelligence of my fellow citizens. Whatever may have been the obscurity in which the subject was involved during the earlier stages of the revulsion, there cannot now be many by whom the whole question is not fully understood.

Not deeming it within the constitutional power of the general government to repair private losses sustained by reverses in business having no connexion with the public service, either by direct appropriations from the Treasury, or by special legislation designs to secure exclusive privileges and immunities, to individuals or classes in preference to, and at the expense of, the great majority necessarily debarred from any participation in them, no attempt to do so has been either made, recommended, or encouraged, by the present Executive.

It is believed, however, that the great purposes for the attainment of which the Federal Government was instituted, have not been lost sight of. Intrusted only with certain limited powers, cautiously enumerated, distinctly specified, and defined with a precision and clearness which would seem to defy misconstruction, it has been my constant aim to confine myself within the limits so clearly marked out, and so carefully guarded. Having always been of opinion that the best preservative of the union of the states is to be found in a total abstinence from the exercise of all doubtful powers on the part of the Federal Government, rather than in attempts to assume them by a loose construction of the constitution, or ingenious preversion of its words, I have endeavored to avoid recommending any measure which I had reason to apprehend would, in opinion even of a considerable minority of my fellow citizens, be regarded as trenching on the rights of the states, or the provisions of the hallowed instrument of our Union. Viewing the aggregate powers of the Federal Government as a voluntary concession of the states, it seemed to me that such only should be exercised as were at the time intended to be given.

I have been strengthened too, in the propriety of this course by the conviction that all efforts to go beyound this, tend only to produce dissatisfaction and distrust, to excite jealousies, and to provoke resistance. Instead of adding strength to the Federal Government, even when successful, they must ever prove a source of incurable weakness, by alienating a portion of those whose adhesion is indispensable to the great aggregate of united strength, and whose voluntary attachment is, in my estimation, far more essential to the efficiency of a government strong in the best of all possible strength—the confidence and attachment of all those who make up its constituent elements.

Thus believing, it has been my purpose to secure to the whole people, and to every member of the confederacy, by general, salutary, and equal laws alone, the benefit of those republican institutions which it was the end and aim of the constitution to establish, and the impartial influence of which is, in my judgment, indispensable to their preservation. I cannot bring myself to believe that the lasting happiness of the people, the prosperity of the states, or the permanency of the Union, can be maintained by giving preference or priority to any class of citizens in the distribution of benefits or privileges, or by the adoption of measures which enrich one portion of the Union at the expense of another, nor can I see in the interference of the Federal Government with the local legislation and reserved rights of the states a remedy for present, or a security against future dangers.

The first, and assuredly not the least, important step towards relieving the country from the condition into which it had been plunged by excesses in trade, banking, and credits of all kinds, was to place the business transactions of the Government itself on a solid basis; giving and receiving in all cases value for value, and neither countenancing nor encouraging in others that delusive system of credits from which it has been found so difficult to escape, and which has left nothing behind it but the wrecks that mark its fatal career.

That the financial affairs of the Government are now, and have been during the whole period of these widespreading difficulties, conducted with a strict and invariable regard to this great fundamental principle, and that by the assumption and maintenance of the stand thus taken, on the very threshold of the approaching crisis, more than by any other cause or causes whatever, the community at large has been shielded from the incalculable evils of a general and indefinite suspension of specie payments, and a consequent annihilation, for the whole period it might have lasted, of a just and invariable standard of value, will, it is believed, at this period, scarcely be questioned.

A steady adherence, on the part of the Government, to the policy which has produced such salutary results, aided by judicious state legislation, and, what is not less important, by the industry, enterprize, perseverance, and economy of the American people, cannot fail to raise the whole country, at an early period, to a state of solid and enduring prosperity, not subject to be again overthrown by the suspension of banks or the explosion of a bloated credit system. It is for the people, and their representatives, to decide whether or not the permanent welfare of the country (which all good citizens equally desire, however widely they may differ as to the means of its accomplishment) shall be in this way secured; or whether the management of the pecuniary concerns of the Government, and, by consequence, to a great extent, those of individuals also, shall be carried back to a condition of things which fostered those contractions and expansions of the currency, and those reckless abuses of credit, from the baleful effects of which the country has so deeply suffered—a return that can promise, in the end, no better results than to produce the embarrassments the Government has experienced; and to remove from the shoulders of the present, to those of fresh victims, the bitter fruits of that spirit of speculative enterprise to which our countrymen are so liable, and upon which the lessons of experience are so unavailing. The choice is an important one, and I sincerely hope that it may be wisely made.

A report from the Secretary of War, presenting a detailed view of the affairs of that department, accompanies this communication.

The desultory duties connected with the removal of the Indians, in which the army has been constantly engaged on the northern and western frontiers, and in Florida, have rendered it impracticable to carry into full effect the plan recommended by the Secretary for improving its discipline. In every instance where the regiments have been concentrated, they have made great progress; and the best results may be anticipated from a continuance of this system. During the last season, a part of the troops have been employed in removing Indians from the interior to the territory assigned them in the west—a duty which they have performed efficiently, and with praiseworthy humanity; and that portion of them which has been stationed in Florida continued active operation there throughout the heats of summer.

The policy of the United States in regard to the Indians, of which a succinct account is given in my message of 1838, and of the wisdom and expediency of which I am fully satisfied, has been continued in active operation throughout the whole period of my administration.—

Since the spring of 1837, more than forty thousand Indians have been removed to their new homes west of the Mississippi; and I am happy to add, that all accounts concur in representing the result of this measure as eminently beneficial to that people.

The emigration of the Seminoles alone has been attended with serious difficulty, and occasioned bloodshed: hostilities having been commenced by the Indians in Florida, under the apprehension that they would be compelled, by force, to comply with their treaty stipulations.—The execution of the treaty of Payne's Landing, signed in 1832, but not ratified until 1834, was postponed, at the solicitation of the Indians, until 1836, when they again renewed their agreement to remove peaceably to their new homes in the west. In the face of this solemn and renewed compact, they broke their faith, and commenced hostilities by the massacre of Major Dade's command, the murder of their agent, General Thompson, and other acts of cruel treachery.—When this alarming and unexpected intelligence reached the seat of Government, every effort appears to have been made to reinforce General Clinch, who commanded the troops then in Florida, Gen. Eustis was despatched with reinforcements from Charleston; troops were called out from Alabama, Tenuesse, and Georgia: and General Scott was sent to take the command, with ample powers and ample means. At the first alarm, General Gaines organized a force at N. Orleans, and without waiting for orders, landed in Florida, where he delivered over the troops he had brought with him to General Scott.

Gov. Call was subsequently appointed to conduct a summer campaign, and, at the close of it, was replaced by General *Jesup*. These events and changes took *place* under the administration of my predecessor. Notwithstanding the exertions of the experienced officers who had command there for eighteen months, on entering upon the administration of the Government I found the Territory of Florida a prey to Indian atrocities. A strenuous effort was immediately made to bring these hostilities to a close; and the army under Gen. Jesup, was reinforced until it amounted to ten thousand men, and furnished with abundant supplies of every description. In this campaign a great number of the enemy were captured and destroyed; but the character of the contest only was changed. The Indians, having been defeated in every engagement, dispersed in small bands throughout the country, and became an enterprising, formidable, and ruthless banditti. General Taylor, who succeeded General Jesup, used his best exertions to subdue them, and was seconded in his efforts by the officers under his command; but he, too, failed to protect the Territory from their depredations.—By an act of signal and cruel treachery, they broke the truce made with them by General Macomb, who was sent from Washington for the purpose of carrying into effect the expressed wishes of Congress, and have continued their devastations ever since. General Armistead, who was in Florida when General Taylor left the army, by permission, assumed the command, and, after active summer operations, was met by propositions for peace; and, from the fortunate coincidence of the arrival in Florida, at the same period, of a delegation from the Seminoles who are happily settled west of the Mississippi, and are now anxious to persuade their countrymen to join them there, hopes were for some time entertained that the Indians might be induced to leave the Territory without further difficulty. These hopes have proved fallacious, and hostilities have been renewed throughout the whole Territory. That this contest has endured so long, is to be attributed to causes beyond the control of the Government. Experienced generals have had the command of the troops; officers and soldiers have alike distinguished themselves for their activity, patience, and enduring courage; the army has been constantly furnished with supplies of every description; and we must look for the causes which have so long procrastinated the issue of the contest, in the vast extent of the theatre of hostilities, the almost insurmountable obstacles presented by the nature of the country, the climate, and the wily character of the savages.

The sites for marine hospitals on the rivers and lakes, which I was authorized to select and cause to be purchased, have all been designated; but, the appropriation not proving sufficient, conditional arrangements only have been made for their acquisition. It is for Congress to decide whether those conditional purchases shall be sanctioned, and the humane intentions of the law carried into full effect.

The Navy, as will appear from the accompanying report of the Secretary, has been usefully and honorably employed in the protection of our commerce and citizens in the Mediterranean, the Pacific, on the coast of Brazil, and in the Gulf of Mexico. A small squadron, consisting of the frigate Constellation, and the sloop of war Boston, under Commodore Kearney is now on its way to the China and Indian seas, for the purpose of attending to our interests in that quarter; and Commander Aulick, in the sloop of war Yorktown, has been instructed to visit the Sandwich and Society Islands, the coasts of New Zealand and Japan, together with other ports and islands frequented by our whale ships, for the purpose of giving them countenance and protection, should they be required. Other smaller vessels have been, and still are, employed in prosecuting the surveys of the coast of the United States, directed by various acts of Congress, and those which have been completed will shortly be laid before you.

The exploring expedition, at the latest date, was preparing to leave the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, in further prosecution of objects which have thus far, been successfully accomplished. The discovery of a new continent, which was first seen in latitude 66 deg. 2 min. south longitude 153 deg. 40 min. east, by Lieutenants Wilkes and Hudson, for an extent of eighteen hundred miles, but on which they were prevented from landing by vast bodies of ice which encompassed it, is one of the honorable result of the enterprise. Lieutenant Wilkes bears testimony to the zeal and good conduct of his officers and men; and it is but justice to that officer to state that he appears to have performed the duties assigned him with an ardor, ability, and perseverance, which give every assurance of an honorable issue to the undertaking.

The report of the Postmaster general, herewith transmitted, will exhibit the service of that department the past year, and its present condition. The transportation has been maintained during the year to the full extent authorized by the existing laws: some improvements have been effected, which the public interest seemed urgently to demand, but not involving any material additional expenditure; the contractors have generally performed their engagements with fidelity; postmasters, with few exceptions, have rendered their accounts and paid their quarterly balances with promptitude; and the whole service of the departments has maintained the efficiency for which it has for several years been distinguished.

The acts of Congress establishing new mail routes, and requiring more expensive services on others, and the increasing wants of the country have for three years past, carried the expenditures something beyond the accruing revenues; the excess having been met, until the past year, by the surplus which had previously accumulated. That surplus having been unrealized, owing to the depression in the commercial business of the country, the finances of the department exhibit a small deficiency at the close of the fiscal year. Its resources, however, are ample; and the reduced rates of compensation for the transportation service, which may be expected on the future lettings, form the general reduction of prices, with the increase of revenue that may reasonably be anticipated from the revival of commercial activity, must soon place the finances of the department in a prosperous condition.

Considering the unfavorable circumstances which have existed during the past year, it is a gratifying result that the revenue has not declined, as compared with the preceding year; but, on the contrary exhibits a small increase; the circumstances referred to having no other effect than to check the expected income.

It will be seen that the Postmaster General suggests certain improvements in the establishment, designed to reduce the weight of the mails, cheapen transportation, ensure greater regularity in the service, and secure a considerable reduction in the rates of letter postage—an object highly desirable. The subject is one of general interest to the community, and is respectfully recommended to your consideration.

The suppression of the African slave-trade has received the continued attention of the Government. The brig Dolphin and shooner Grampus have been employed during the late season on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of preventing such portions of that trade as was said to be prosecuted under the American flag. After cruising off those parts of the coast most usually resorted to by slavers, until the commencement of the rainy season, these vessels returned to the United States for supplies, and have since been despatched on a similar service.

From the reports of the commanding officers, it appears that the trade is now principally carried on under Portuguese collors; and they express the opinion that the apprehension of their presence on the slave coast has, to a great degree, arrested the prostitution of the American flag, to this inhumane purpose. It is to be hoped that, by continuing to maintain this force in that quarter, and by the exertions of the officers in command, much will be done to put a stop to whatever portion of this traffic may have been carried on under the American flag, and to prevent its use in a trade which, while it violates the laws, is equally an outrage on the rights of others and the feelings of humanity. The efforts of the several Governments who are anxiously seeking to suppress this traffic must, however, be directed against the facilities afforded by what are now recognized as legitimate commercial pursuits, before that object can be fully accomplished. Supplies of provison, watercasks merchandize, and articles connected with the prosecution of the slave trade are, it is understood, freely carried by vessels of different nations to the slave factories; and the effects of the factors are transported openly from one slave station to another without interruption or punishment by either of the nations to which they belong engaged in the commerce of that region. I submit to your judgments whether this Government having been the first to prohibit by adequate penalties, the slave-trade—the first to declare it piracy—should not be the first, also to forbid to its citizens all trade with the slave factories on the coast of Africa; giving an example to all nations in this respect, which, if fairly followed cannot fail to produce the most effective results in breaking up those dens of iniquity.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, December 5, 1840.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, December 17.

We are indebted to the Petersburg Intelligencer for the earliest receipt of the President's Message, which we lay before our readers this week, almost to the entire exclusion of every thing else. The anxiety with which the public look for this document has in no wise abated, but has rather been heightened by the *peculiar* circumstances in which the President has been placed by recent events; and we have, therefore, made extra exertions to gratify our readers. We have no time for comment.

Mr. John J. Roberts, of Newbern, was, on Thursday of last week, appointed professor of Modern Languages in the University of North Carolina.

It gives us pleasure to notice the triumphs of reason over passion in any case, and we cannot forbear to record an instance which has occurred in the case of our brother editor of the Nag's Head Intelligencer, and which has obtained some prominence in consequence of the high character and standing of the individuals towards whom it was exercised.

Our readers will remember that last week we took occasion to notice an article which appeared in that print, relative to our present Senators in Congress; characterized as it was by the ebullitons of spleen, we could hardly find terms sufficiently strong to express our reprobation of it. We fancied the cause which brought it forth, and feared that the sun of reason had been entirely obscured by the thick fog of *passion* that surrounded the minds of the editors. We are glad to see, however, that a few of its rays have penetrated through the mist; and we have hopes that before another number of their paper is issued, they may receive the benefit of its full illumination.

Mark the effects which a few of its rays have had upon them: In the last Intelligencer, the editors remark: "In that article [the one we noticed last week,] written in a hurried moment, we might have said *more* than comported with the qualifications and abilities of that gentleman [Wm. A. Graham,] to represent us!!!" Very true this. A noble and magnanimous confession. We opine that before long these editors will be able to perceive that the Legislature could not have made a more judicious selection of persons to represent us in the senate of the U. States,—none surely are better qualified to reflect dignity and honor upon our state; and none could be found more truly devoted to her interest.

CONGRESS.

A Quorum of both Houses of Congress being in attendance on Wednesady, the bodies were organized and proceeded to the disposal of business.

The Message of the President was handed in by his private Secretary, Mr. Abraham Van Buren at 1-2 past 10 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday.

John McPherson Berrien (Harrisonian) was on Friday last elected by the Legislature of Georgia a Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th day of March next, on which day Mr. Senator Lumpkin's term of service will have expired. The state of the vote was, for Mr. Berrien 153, for Mr. McAllister 117, scattering 8.

Wm. S. Fulton has been re-elected to the Senate the United States from the State of Arkansas for six years from the 4th of March next, when his present term of service will have expired.

The President's message occupying so large a space in our paper this week, we are obliged to omit the usual summary of Legislative proceedings. The following from the Raleigh Register of Tuesday, will serve to keep our readers informed of the most important part of the proceedings:

SITE LEGISLATURE.

Since our last, Hugh McQueen (associate editor of the Raleigh Star,) has been elected Aorney General of the state, for the four years next ensuing. The final vote stood thus:—McQueen 82, Daniel 60, and Iredell 14.

The engrossed bill to locate the Judges, was rejected in the House of Commons, on Friday, after a protracted discussion.

The bill to construct a Turnpike from this city to the Tennessee Line, which elicited a interesting a debate last week, and wich we noticed on Friday, was taken upon Saturday again, when Mr. Morehead delivered an able speech in its favor. It was then again laid on the table.

The engrossed bill to erect a new county by the name of Stanly, was rejected in the Senate on Friday, by the casting vote of the Speaker—the identical fate which befel it when last before the Leislature.

But little was done in either House yesterday, nearly the whole sitting being engrosed in voting for eight Trustees of the University, to fill vacancies existing in the Board. The following gentlemen were elected: B. S. Gaither, G. C. Mendenhall, J. C. Williams, B. F. Moore, Weston R Gales, Jonathan Worth, Cadwallader Jones, jr. and P. H. Winson.

Accident to the Hon. Waddy Thompson.—We regret to learn that an accident befell the Hon. Waddy Thompson, on the Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road, on Saturday last.

The following letter from the President of the Rail Road Company, gives the particulars of the accident:

"*Dear Sir:*—You may hear divers versions of the accident which happened to the Honorable Waddy Thompson, on our Road, this morning. The following are the facts—

"The engine coming in was delayed by the *sleet*, and the baggage car was put ahead to break the ice on the rails. Coming down the hill the whole train stopped in the cut about 1 1-2 miles out: Mr. Thompson and some others got out to walk to town; after they started the hands scraped snow off, and the train came on—Mr. Thompson was walking in the *middle* of the track, and the baggage car being *a head*, the engineer could not see him. The car struck and knocked him down and the whole train passed over him. I hear he was badly hurt, but no bones were broken, and it appears he fell between the rails, so that no wheels ran over him."

We are glad to hear that Mr. Thompson is so much better that he resumed his journey to Washington yesterday.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

An important recommendation in the late Message of Governor Gilmer to the Legislature of Virginia is that of the abolishment of imprisonment for debt altogether. "Imprisonment, as a remedy, is not necessary to the creditor's rights," says the Message, "and, as a punishment, it visits the misfortunes, not the crimes of its victims." The recommendation is thus concluded: "By rendering final process on judgments to reach lands and *choses in action*, justice may be done without retaining ignominy as one of its attributes."

A BILL,

To authorize the construction of the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road.

I. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Board of Internal Improvement be, and they are hereby authorized, empowered and instructed to construct a Turnpike Road from the city of Raleigh to the Tennessee State line, or to the town of Ashville in Buncombe County, *Provided*, That the cost of the said road, including bridging, shall not exceed one thousand dollars per mile.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Board be, and they are hereby empowered to make contracts with any person or persons, for surveying, locating, laying out and constructing said road, and shall exercise all the powers necessary for enforcing the performance of such contracts. They shall appoint such engineers, officers and agents as they may deem necessary, and shall direct all the operations connected with the road.

III. *Be it further enacted*, That the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated from the Public Treasury, towards the construction of said road, which shall be paid from any monies not otherwise appropriated.

IV. *Be it further enacted*, That the width of the graded surface of the said road shall be twenty-two feet, except in places where there may be great difficulties to be overcome in the construction of the road; when it may be reduced to fifteen feet; the slope of the embankments shall be one and a half foot base to one perpendicular; the slopes in cuts forty-five degrees or such as, in the opinion of the engineer, may best suit the character of the soil or excavation; the width between the ditches shall not be less than twenty-two feet plus three times the height of the embankment and four feet, so as to allow two feet on each side of the road between the foot of the slopes and edge of the ditch; and in all other respects the road shall conform to such specifications as the engineer and Board may approve of. The grade of the said road shall not exceed three degrees, unless the expense of excavation increase the average cost above the limit of one thousand dollars per mile.

V. *Be it further enacted*, That so soon as a section of ten miles of the said road shall be completed, and as often thereafter as any other section of like length shall be completed, it shall be lawful for the said Board to erect toll gates thereon, and demand and receive the same rate of tolls per mile as are paid on the Buncombe Turnpike Road.

VI. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons liable to work on the public roads of the State, who may reside within two miles of the aforesaid turnpike, after it shall have been finished, shall be compelled to work on the said turnpike five days in each year, if required by the Board of Internal Improvement; and the persons so residing within two miles may be exempted by the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in such counties as the road may pass through, from working on any other public roads.

VII. *Be it further enacted*, That no person shall be liable to pay tolls for travelling on the said road in the county in which he resides; nor shall any person be compelled to pay any tolls for travelling on said road within ten miles of his residence.

VIII. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Board of Internal Improvement to appoint agents or overseers on the said road, assigning to each one a certain section; and if the said road shall be out of repair at any place, so as not to conform to the specifications of that part of the road, the agent or overseer of the section including such place, shall be subject to indictment and punishment in either the Superior or County Court, in the same manner as overseers of public roads are now liable.

IX. *Be it further enacted*, That after the aforesaid Turnpike road shall have been located by the Board of Internal Improvement, it shall be the duty of said Board to cause a survey to be made from the town of Fayetteville to some convenient point on said road, at least seventy miles west of Raleigh: also one other survey from said road to Wilkesboro, provided the said Turnpike shall pass to the south of Wilkes county; and that they shall cause reports of these surveys to be made to the next General Assembly.

The Northeastern Boundary.—The St. John Courier states that the British Commissioners appointed to run the boundary line between the American possessions of Great Britain and the United States have finished their labors for the present season, having completed the survey of the due north line from the river St. John to the Beaver stream on the Metis. From thence, the Commissioners proceeded up the St. Lawrence to River Ouelle, with the intention of passing up that river, and examining the highlands at its sources. They started the last week in October for that purpose, but heavy and continued snow storms forced them to relinquish their operations. From the river Ouelle, the Commissioners proceeded to Quebec; from thence, Lieut. Broughton, R. E., one of the Commissioners, went to New York, on his way to England. Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the younger, remains at Quebec for the present, making up the returns and completing the plans.

Rip Van Winkle.—We have it from the best authority that this venerable somnolesent personage has resolved to quit his old State of North Carolina, and seek some more congenial atmosphere, where he may enjoy his nap without interruption. It is suggested by some, that he will find a temperature and associations corresponding with his peculiar habits, in the Valley of Virginia.—*Nat. Her. ald.*

"Resolved to quit," why bless your heart, the Whigs drove him from his snug quarters in North Carolina some years ago, and he took up his abode in South Carolina, where he is snoring too sound to think of a journey to Virginia. *Observer.*

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—"A Whig Member of Congress," through the National Intelligencer, hopes that Gen. Harrison will reject every applicant for office who visits Washington to make his solicitations in person. We second the motion.

Miracles.—Some poor disappointed locofoco editor, in a fit of puretic vexation at the election of Gen. Harrison exclaims that now the petticoat candidate is elected he will do miracles!

No doubt, replies a whig professor of quill craft; and the first evidence of his miraculous power, on his installment in office, will be the casting out of devils.

Indiana—Every congressional district in this state gave a whig majority at the late presidential election, affording a prospect of an entire whig delegation to the next congress. There are but three whig members the present session.

YOUNG MEN.—Most young men consider it a great misfortune to be poor, or not to have capital enough to establish themselves at their outset in life in a good business.—There is a mistaken notion. So far from poverty being a misfortune in this; if we may judge from what we every day behold, is really a blessing, the chance is more than ten to one against him who starts with plenty of money. Let any one look back twenty years and see who commenced business at that time with abundant means, and trace them down to the present day: how many of these now boast of worth and standing! On the contrary, how many have become poor, lost their places in society and are passed by their own boon companions with a look which plainly says, I know you not!!

Weekly Almanac.

DECEMBER.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.	
17 Thursday,	7 13	4 47	First	2 2 morn
18 Friday,	7 13	4 47	Full	8 11 after.
19 Saturday,	7 13	4 47	Last	15 3 48 after.
20 Sunday,	7 13	4 47	New	23 4 8 after.
21 Monday,	7 13	4 47	First	31 5 34 after.
22 Tuesday	7 13	4 47		
23 Wednesday	7 13	4 47		

Wanted,

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEES-WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr., & Co.

December 16 52—

Look at this.

THE customer who borrowed one of my Boots, will confer a favor by returning it. If not, call at the Store of J. Webb, jr., & Co. and take the other, as I dislike to wear one at a time.

CYRUS D. REEVES.

Dec. 16 52—

Fairfield Academy.

THE next session of this school, (six miles N. W. of Hillsborough,) will commence on Monday the 4th of January next.

TERMS OF TUITION—PER SESSION.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, $5 00
English Grammar and Geography, 7 50
Ancient Languages, 12 50

No deduction, for loss of time, except in case of sickness.

Board can be had in the neighborhood, in respectable families, sufficiently near the Academy, at from 6 to $7 50 per month.

December 15. 52—

☞ The Raleigh Register will insert the above once a week for four weeks.

An Apology

To the Methodists and all whom it may concern.

Dear Brethren and Friends:

HAVING recently been treated with coldness by reason (in part) of an expression I made in a sermon, delivered at the general meeting, I now proceed to give it a correct statement. To the best of my recollection, I said I *hated* those nasty little *laws* made by sectarians to separate good people from the Church for any thing but *sin*, as I hated the *Devil* who influences men to assume to themselves such authority. If in this expression I spoke too rashly, I am sorry; but as it was the truth I hope to be excused. And now I say if you, my brethren, treat me as an enemy for disliking those things among you which I think wrong, you act as inconsistent as do drunkards when they hate me for opposing drunkenness, whilst, at the same time, I am seeking their eternal good. I am by profession a Christian preacher, and a true friend to christianity in its native simplicity and untarnished beauty.

JESSE K. COLE.

P. S. If any brethren think me a heretic, &c. they should state things correctly, and prove them and myself to be wrong, or say nothing.

J. K. C.

December 12. 53—

Press for Sale.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Wilmington Advertiser for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Applications must be post paid.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 17. 48—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Spring Session will begin on the second Monday in January.

W. J. BINGHAM,
JNO. A. BINGHAM.

English Department conducted by A. C. LINDSEY.

December 10. 51—3w

☞ The Raleigh Register, Star and Standard will insert once a week for four weeks.

FEMALE SCHOOL

IN Hillsborough.

THE SPRING SESSION of Mr. and Mrs. Burwell's School, will commence on Monday 11th of January.

Terms:

For English studies,	$17 50
" Latin,	10 00
" French,	15 00
" Drawing and Painting,	10 00
" Music,	25 00

Instruction in Music will be given by Miss Laura Smith a young lady whose qualifications are of the first order.

No deduction made for absence after the pupil is entered.

Board can be had in respectable families for $10 per month, including every thing.

December 9. 51—

Raleigh Register, and Standard, Newbern Spectator, and Western Carolinian, insert once a week for four weeks.

"A GRINDER."—There is in Jackson county a Locofoco by the name of Snooks, who resisted all the light and influence the friends of Harrison could use to induce him to vote against Van Buren. He persisted in his determination to go the whole for Martin, and at the election carefully took out a paper from his pocket-book and handed it to the Judges with a flourish, saying aloud to the Whigs, "there goes a grinder for you." When the votes were counted out, the number of tickets was just one less than the number of votes, and in the box was found a receipt in favor of Snooks, of nine dollars for three grindstones! The old fellow will never hear the last of his grinder for Van Buren.

According to the late census, the number of inhabitants in the City of Washington is twenty-two thousand, seven hundred and seventy-seven.

Negroes to Hire.

WILL be hired before the Court House in Hillsborough, on Monday the 28th inst. the Negroes belonging to Ann L. Davis, for one year, consisting of Men, Women and Children. Terms made known on the day of hire.

WM. CAIN, *Ex'r., &c.*

December 3. 50—

Stray.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in about the month of June of 1839, a stray STEER, apparently about two years old, marked with a bolt on the left ear, and a crop and a half crop on the under side of the right ear. The owner can get said Steer on application to the subscriber, by paying a reasonable sum for the keeping and the cost of this advertisement.

THOMAS LATTA.

December 9. 51—

Notice.

WILL be offered for Sale or Rent, on Saturday the 26th of December, the House and Lot in Chapel Hill, formerly the property of Wm. M'Cauley, deceased. The Lot is in a respectable and retired part of the village, and eligibly situated either for a private residence or boarding house. Terms will be made known on that day.

C. W. JOHNSTON.

December 3. 50—

Leasburg Academy.

THE exercises of this school will close, as usual, on the 15th of December, to be resumed on the 15th of January next.

In addition to the usual studies of the Grammar school in the English and classical departments, opportunities of regular instruction in Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, and the French Language, are afforded, when desired. Declamation and Composition are made important items in the exercises of the school.

A regular boarding house on an extensive plan, and under strict rules of order, with comfortable apartments for students and remote from the occasional bustle of the village, has been recently prepared on a lot adjoining the subscriber and is subject as far as necessary to his supervision. Board may also be procured in several respectable families in the village, and in the neighborhood, at reduced prices.

Leasburg is a small village, of only ten or twelve families, scattered over a space of nearly a half a mile in extent and generally affording the advantage of retirement and quietude. It is situated on the regular stage route from Henderson to Danville, and comprises as many advantages in point of health, order and morality, as any village with which the subscriber is acquainted.

Concerning the subscriber's qualification, reference may be had to any of the travelling or stationed ministers of the North Carolina Conference, to the Faculty, and many of the graduates and students of Randolph Macon and Chapel Hill.

RATES OF TUITION, IN ADVANCE

For Elementary English branches, $10 per session.

For Ancient Languages, Mathematics, &c., $15.

Board, $40 per session of five months, one half in advance.

LORENZO LEA.

December 2. 50-4w

Please Notice This.

THE friend to whom I loaned my OVER COAT will do me a favor by returning it immediately. As it cannot serve us both, I would submit, with due deference, whether I have not the best right to its use during the winter, which is now setting in.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.

December 3. 50—

A Negro for Sale.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 26th day of December next, before the court house door in Hillsborough, a likely Negro Girl, about 16 years of age, belonging to the estate of Margaret Murdock, deceased. Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JAMES A. CRAIG, } *Admrs.*
JOSEPH HOLT, }

Nov. 25th. 49—

Carriage Making.

THE subscriber, having established a Coach Shop, two and a half miles north of Hillsborough, and near Mars Hill, is prepared to make or repair

CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, GIGS, SULKIES, CARRYALLS,

and every kind of vehicle from a Carriage down to a Wheelbarrow. Persons wishing to have family Carriages varnished or repaired, would do well to give him a trial. He has two good hands employed, who will devote their whole attention to the shop.

GENERAL BAKER.

November 18. 48—

A CARD.

DR. CHARLES O. SMITH's health is so far restored as to enable him to resume the practice of his profession. He cannot promise to ride in the night, as his eye sight has so far failed him as to render night travel dangerous. He has associated his son F. J. SMITH with him in the practice, who will be able to attend to night calls, and such as offer in inclement weather. Under this arrangement all that may call will be attended to, either by day or night, in good or in bad weather.

November 4. 48—

We relish pleasure in proportion as we govern it, instead of being governed by it.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Spring Session will begin on the second Monday in January.

W. J. BINGHAM,
JNO. A. BINGHAM.

English Department conducted by A. C. LINDSEY.

December 10. 51—3w

☞ The Raleigh Register, Star and Standard will insert once a week for four weeks.

FEMALE SCHOOL

In Hillsborough.

THE SPRING SESSION of Mr. and Mrs. Burwell's School, will commence on Monday 11th of January.

Terms:

For English studies, - -	$17 50
" Latin, - - - -	10 00
" French, - - - -	15 00
" Drawing and Painting,	10 00
" Music - - - -	25 00

Instruction in Music will be given by Miss Laura Smith a young lady whose qualifications are of the first order.

No deduction made for absence after the pupil is entered.

Board can be had in respectable families for $10 per month, including every thing.

December 9. 51—

Raleigh Register, and Standard, Newbern Spectator, and Western Carolinian, insert once a week for four weeks

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Journal of the American Silk Society,
AND RURAL ECONOMIST.
Edited by Gideon B. Smith.

THIS journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of Silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character. The first year's publication, comprising the first volume, contains a mass of valuable information, and it will be the object of the editor to make the second equal in all respects, if not superior, to the first. The important fact is now established beyond any question, that the people of the United States can make silk cheaper and better than any other nation upon earth. It has been proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the entire cost of producing silk ready for market, does not exceed two dollars and twenty-five cents per pound, and its lowest value is four dollars and fifty cents; also, that one acre of ground planted in morus multicaulis, will produce, the first year the trees are planted forty eight pounds of silk, leaving a clear profit to the producer of one hundred and eight dollars! It has also been proved that the children and females of any farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from fifty to a hundred pounds of silk every year, without any cost whatever to the expenses of the farm after the trees are planted; and therefore, that the whole amount of silk will be so much clear gain, say from $225 to $450. With these facts we submit to an intelligent people whether it is not a great and an important object for them to introduce the culture of silk in every farmer's family in the Union. To enable all our farmers to make silk, the "Journal of the American Silk Society" was established; it contains plain practical directions for cultivating the trees, feeding and rearing silk worms, reeling the silk, and preparing it for market, &c. besides all other information that can be required to enable any person to enter upon the business, either on a large or small scale. Every friend of his country, into whose hands this paper may fall, will be doing a patiot and philanthropist's work by inducing his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form; each number contains thirty-two octavo pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed colored cover.

TERMS:—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Two Dollars for the two years, to be paid in current money, free of postage.

December 2. 50—

Junto Academy.

THE FALL SESSION of this Academy will close on the 15th of next month, and the next session will commence on the 15th January, 1841.

This institution is divided into two departments, English and classical. In each department the course of instruction is full and complete. In the English, are taught, in the first class, Reading, Writing, and Arithmatic, at five dollars per session of five months; and in the second class, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Atlas, History, Philosophy, Astronomy, &c., at eight dollars per session. In the classical department, is taught a full and complete academical course of Latin and Greek literature; the tuition fee is twelve dollars and a half per session. In this department students are prepared for any of our Universities No day students will be taken in either department; each student entering the Academy will be considered bound for the tuition fees, from the time he enters to the end of the session. No deduction will be made for the loss of time, except in case of sickness. Every possible care will be taken to promote the advancement in literature, morality and virtue, of each student placed under our care.

The subscriber is prepared to accommodate eighteen or twenty students with board, and good out rooms, for seven dollars and a half per month, except candles and mending.—Good board can be had convenient to the Academy, at from six to six and a half dollars per month.

DANIEL W. KERR. *Principal.*

Raleigh Star, Standard, and Register, copy the above six weeks, every other week, and send account to the subscriber, Post Master at Junto, Orange county, N. C.

November 14 49—

Notice—To Printers.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had considerable experience in conducting a Newspaper, desires to take charge of a newspaper establishment, as principal, in North Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama; he would have no objection to associate himself with any gentleman embarked in the Printing business in either of the States last named, as he is very anxious to plant his person, permanently, in Georgia or Alabama. His politics are of the Jeffersonian school, and, consequently, at war with many of the leading measures of the present Administration.

Unexceptionable testimony of good character can be adduced. Address "O. P. Q., Hillsborough, North Carolina," postage paid.

A PRINTER

September, 1840. 38—

GOODS! GOODS! GOODS! NEW AND CHEAP!!

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers that they are receiving and opening

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

suitable for the season,

which they now offer for sale, on their usual accommodating terms, consisting in part of

Black,
Blue,
Invisible Green, } CLOTHS
Drab,
Mixed,

Black,
Drab, and } CASSIMERS.
Fashionable,

SATINETS, assorted colors and qualities.

Satin,
Silk, and } VESTINGS.
Fashionable Winter,

French,
German, and } MERINOES,
English,

Plain,
Figured, } MOUSELIN DE
Black, and } LANE
Black & Lead,

Plaid, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, and plaid and striped Bonnet Ribbons, Flannels, Blankets, plaid Linsey, brown and bleached Domestics, Boys' and Men's Caps, Hardware, Cuttlery, Crockery, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

October 14. 43—

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

A handsome assortment of

GOODS,

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

June 17. 26—

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the firm of O. F. Long & Co. are requested to call at the Store of J. Webb, Jr. & Co. and settle by cash or note, by the first of January; after that time all accounts remaining open will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.

O. F. LONG & Co.

October 14. 45—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.
Superior Court of Law—September Term, 1840.

Polly Taylor, vs. *Elisha Taylor.* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elisha Taylor, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, to answer, plead or demur to the petition in this case; otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

JOS. C. NORWOOD, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 47—6w

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of North Carolina, for an act of incorporation for Fairfield Academy in Orange county.

November 18 48—

For Sale,

A GENERAL assortment of CASTINGS.
30 Sacks of SALT.
20 Kegs of NAILS. By
J. WEBB, Jr. & Co.

October 14 43—

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8 16—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.
In Equity—September Term, 1840.

Chesley P. George's heirs v. Zachariah Trice and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Trice and J. C. Brassfield, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Trice and John C. Brassfield appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price adv. $4 50 41—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Person County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1840.

Robert Jones and Robert D. Bumpass, vs. Henderson Bumpass.

Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state. It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the space of five weeks successively, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the Court House in Roxborough, on the third Monday in December next, then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit, otherwise Judgment by default will be rendered against him, and the case heard *ex parte*. Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of September, 1840.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv $4 50. 47—5w

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

DEDRESDA

Female School.

I SHALL again open my School on the 2d Monday in January next, under the instruction of Miss O. L. Hart and Miss Bradley, both of a high order of teachers.

PRICES FOR A SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

In Spelling, Reading and Writing,	$6 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography,	8 00
Natural and Moral Philosophy, History, Mental Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Botany, Astronomy and Composition,	12 00

EXTRA.

Drawing, Painting, Needle-Work, and Embroidery,	5 00
Music,	20 00
French, Latin, and Greek Languages,	10 00
Board, including all expenses, will be,	32 00

The School will be furnished with a new Piano Forte.

I am greatly enlarging my buildings, and will be able to board a larger number of girls, with more room and comfort. My house is open at all times for boarders, without previous engagements.

This School will give a thorough and complete education to young ladies, in all the literary and ornamental branches of female learning.

This place is in the country, very retired and remarkably healthy.

JOHN H. PICKARD.

Caswell, N. C., Nov. 13. 49—3w

NEW Fall and Winter GOODS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of our friends and customers, to a stock of Goods now receiving and opening, just from New York. We will not attempt to flatter, but invite those wishing to purchase to call, and let our acts speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Heavy double mill'd Drab Cloth, for OverCoats
Do. do. Grey do. do
Do. do. Beaver do. do.
Do. do. Pilot do. do.
Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets,
Striped and plain Linsey, Kersey,
Super Whitney & Green Makinaw Blankets
Duffle and twilled ditto,
Blanket and Cloth Over Coats,
Ladies' Cloaks, Plaid Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
White, Red and Green Flannels,
Green Baize, Oil Cloth,
French and English Merinoes,
Plain, Black, and Figured Mousselin de Lane,
French, English and American Prints,
Black and Blue black Bombazines,
Black and Colored Silks,
Plain and Chequered Muslin,
Worked Collars and Scarfs,
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets,
New Style Hoods, Flowers,
Bonnet Ribbons, Edgings, Laces, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead, Prussian Blue,
Crome Green, Crome Yellow, and other Paints, &c. &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

October 23. 44—

For Sale,

20 Boxes CANDLES,
20 Sacks SALT,
And a general assortment of CASTINGS,
By PARKER & NELSON.

October 23. 44—

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

Lemuel Lynch, respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

Gentlemens' Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jeweled.
Ladies' ditto.
Silver Levers, English and French Watches.
Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.
Fine Gold Guard Chains.
Gold Seals and Keys.
Miniature Cases.
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings.
Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases.
Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted.
Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.
Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys.
Shell and Tin Musick Boxes.
Fine Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality.
Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books.
Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
Silver Plated Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays.
Brittannia Ware, Manile Clocks, and Pistols.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months. Orders punctually attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93—

Notice.

I WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93—

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of diseases to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT's LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautiful philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial

Moffat's Medical Manual; Designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

Stray Cattle.

STRAYED from the subscriber's plantation on Little River, last summer, three Yearlings and one black Heifer, with white face, and marked with a crop in the left ear and slit in the right ear. Any information of said cattle will be thankfully received.

JOSIAH TURNER.

Nov. 24th. 49—

Cast Iron Ploughs,

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.

The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

CERTIFICATES.

We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this state and Virginia by *Avery & Richmond*, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.

WARNER M. LEWIS, Caswell county.
STEPHEN DODSON, do do
GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person do
WILLIAM IRVINE, do do

I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.

THOMAS M'GEHEE, Person county.

October 10. 29—

Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,

Superior Cogniac Brandy,
" Holland Gin,
" Jamaica Rum,
Madeira, } Wines, of very superior quality,
Port,
Malaga,
Muscat,
Claret,
London Brown Stout
Pale Ale,
Irish Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup,
Lime Juice,
Lump Sugar.

☞ The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CARRYALLS and Large and Small ROAD WAGONS.

THOS. D. CRAIN.

August 7. 82—

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of DRAKE'S MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus mordid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the *means* and *outlets* which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH'S Office in Virginia, is 195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sireluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18 48—12m

GOELICK'S
Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hartshorn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 11—61

Hats and Shoes.

PARKER & NELSON have just received,

10 Cases HATS—Comprising Beaver, Silk, and Brush, (very cheap.)
15 Cases SHOES—Comprising,
Ladies' Kid Slippers,
Do. Buskin Walking Shoes,
Misses' Kid Slippers,
Do Walking Shoes,
Men's Kip Brogans,
Do. Stout do.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

October 23. 44—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.
In Equity—September Term, 1840.

James Webb agent of the Bank of Cape Fear, v. William L. Durham's heirs at law.

Petition to sell Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Isaiah Durham, Thomas Durham, Ferdinand Durham, and Delilah Durham, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange at the court-house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them, and decreed accordingly.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price Adv $4:50. 41—6w

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent. higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year